

OUTLINE FOR SUB-SECTION ON
THE GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMY

(Presentation to be confined to two or three pages of the report)

1. Brief statement of the character of principal economic activities (e.g., "...primarily agricultural and commercial with a small but highly efficient manufacturing industry producing chiefly textiles and apparel items for the domestic market" etc.,; or "...highly industrialized, producing not only a large variety of consumers' goods for the home market but also large quantities of iron and steel products, machinery and construction materials for export. It is dependent upon substantial imports to feed the industrial workers and supply many of the raw materials for manufacturing.").
2. Extent to which the various parts of the country are economically interdependent.
3. Proportion or percentage of the population engaged in agriculture, industry, commerce, government, etc.
4. Quality of civic morality as applied to the economic situation.
 - a. Attitude toward established institutions in the economic field.
 - b. Degree of determination to solve national economic problems.
 - c. Active support of essential and emergency economic controls (freedom from black markets, etc.).
 - d. Other significant characteristics (leadership, etc.).
5. Organization of the economy for production and trade.
 - a. Areas of private enterprise.
 - b. Areas of government regulation of private enterprise (e.g., public utilities in the US, price control, rationing, etc.).
 - c. Areas of government ownership and operation.
 - d. Tendency toward more or less government control and ownership.
 - e. Relative size and number of business firms or units.
6. Organization of labor.
 - a. Trade or industrial unions.
 - b. Percentage of workers covered.
 - c. Control by subversive or foreign elements.
7. State of economic development.
 - a. General state of well-being.

7. a. continued
 (1) Health.
 (2) Nutrition.
 (3) Housing.
 b. Technology.
 c. Extent of use of capital.
8. Summary statement of the degree of dependence of country upon other parts of world for shipping, raw materials, capital, equipment, financial aid, etc.

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AGRICULTURE

1. Suitability of country for agricultural production in terms of arable land, climate, rainfall, etc.
2. Percentage of land area that is arable; percentage of arable land under cultivation.
3. Possibility of increasing area of land under cultivation by clearing, irrigating, fertilizing, improving transportation, etc.
4. Portion of population engaged in farming.
5. Comparison of current agricultural output with pre-war.
 - a. Kinds of products.
 - b. Volume and relative importance.
 - c. Use of manpower, machinery, fertilizers, etc.
 - d. Prices.
6. Techniques of production (e.g., use of machinery, complete fertilizers and other results of modern experimental studies).
7. Capacity of domestic industry to provide adequate supplies of fertilizer and machinery needed in the production and processing of agricultural products.
8. Relative importance of fertilizer and agricultural machinery imports and/or exports.
9. Relative importance of food and feed imports and/or exports.
 - a. Kinds.
 - b. Quantities.
 - c. Sources of destination.
10. Nutritional standards that can be maintained without food imports (as during wartime).
11. Kinds and degree of governmental control over agriculture.

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FORESTS AND FISHERIES

A. Forests.

1. Extent and location of areas covered by forests.
2. Relative importance of lumbering and related industries.
3. Methods used in cutting and replacing trees as related to:
 - a. Conservation.
 - b. Soil erosion.
 - c. Control of water supply.
4. Principal kinds of lumber and forest products (including by-products) and their relative importance.
5. Exports or imports of lumber and forest products.
 - a. Kinds.
 - b. Volume.
 - c. Destination or sources.
 - d. Comparison with pre-war.
6. Government regulation, policies, and programs.

B. Fisheries.

1. Relative importance of fisheries industry.
2. Principal fishing areas and approximate annual catches per area.
3. Principal kinds of fish and fisheries products.
4. Type, size and condition of fishing fleet.
5. Exports or imports of fish and fish by-products.
 - a. Principal kinds.
 - b. Volume.
 - c. Destination or sources.
 - d. Comparison with pre-war.
6. Government regulation of fishing industries.
7. Treaties and international agreements with other countries for the regulation of fishing.

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FUELS AND POWER

It is assumed that the regional branches will, as a matter of course, cover broad strategic developments in the field of fuels and power--such as nationalization of the British coal industry; conversations between American, British, and French officials relative to Middle East oil, proposed expansion of hydro-electric power in Northern Italy, etc. In addition, the factors listed below should be investigated to determine whether recent developments therein warrant inclusion in the situation report. Only recent developments of special significance should be included in the report.

A. Coal.

1. Location and name of principal producing areas--type of coal, whether deep mine or strip and estimate of reserves.
2. Total production per month by type of coal--differentiation between deep mine and strip; comparison with pre-war.
3. Domestic consumption of coal including imports, according to type and use.
4. Exports of coal by type, grade, and country of destination; comparison with pre-war.
5. Imports of coal according to type, grade, and country of origin; comparison with pre-war.
6. Operation of mines:
 - a. Private enterprise or government ownership.
 - b. Degree of mechanization.
 - c. Natural factors which facilitate or render difficult the mining of coal.
 - d. Extent of unionization, number of miners, average daily output per man, hours worked per day, hours worked per week, days worked per year, and average daily wage.
7. Production bottlenecks:
 - a. Manpower shortages.
 - b. Machinery and equipment.
 - c. Transportation.
 - d. Other.
8. Welfare programs financed by government.

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B. Petroleum.

1. Principal producing areas--name, and location and grade of oil produced.
2. Crude oil output--total amount per day, month and year, and comparison with pre-war.
3. Reserves--Extents: whether proved or probable, and how estimated.
4. Refineries and synthetic oil plants--name, location, kind of equipment, intake capacity and output of various refined products.
5. Pipelines and railroads used for transport of crude oil--location, length and capacity; tankers--number, size and usual route; proportion of oil carried by each mode of transport.
6. Storage--location, number and size of tanks, above and below ground.
7. Utilization of refined products according to kind of product and principal consumers (transport, manufacturing, military, etc.).
8. Exports and imports of crude oil and refined products--amount, kinds and countries to which sent and from which received; comparison with pre-war.
9. Foreign concessions--areas involved, terms on which held and names and nationality of concessionaires.
10. Natural gas--principal producing areas, annual output, location and capacity of gas pipelines, use of gas for different purposes and extent of gas reserves.

C. Electric Power.

1. Name, location, capacity and type (steam or hydro) of power plants.
2. Total kilowatt hours generated per month, total peak load and use of power by consuming groups--residential, transportation, industrial, etc. Comparison with pre-war.
3. Power lines--location, length, maximum kilowatt capacity and type of supporting structures.
4. Any changes in availability of fuel, water in storage, or stream flow affecting output of electric power.
5. Extent to which government determines policies and practices; measures directed to nationalization or municipal ownership of private utilities.
6. Potentialities for future development.

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D. Relative importance of coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity, including hydro-electric power.

1. Present situation.
2. Future prospects.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND DIRECTLY RELATED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

The term mineral industry is used, in a broad sense, to include the mining of mineral deposits as well as the various subsequent operations necessary for the production of metals and industrial minerals, but does not include manufactured products from the metals or minerals.

A. Mining and Milling.

1. Location of mines or producing areas.
2. Ownership, including nationality of companies and capital, and amount of capital held.
3. Kinds of minerals mined and their importance to the economy of the country.
4. Ore reserves:
 - a. Tonnage and grade (proven and probable).
 - b. Amount of exploration to extend present known reserves.
 - c. Extent of exploration carried on in unknown areas.
5. Production:
 - a. Annual production of ore and of milled products recovered by mine, company, area, or other suitable category.
 - b. Production compared with previous years.
 - c. Possibilities of future development.

B. Smelting and Refining.

1. Location and type of principal plants.
2. Ownership, including nationality of company and amount of capital held.
3. Processes used and capacity of plants.
4. Production:
 - a. Annual production of products (including by-products); comparison with pre-war.
 - b. Source of material treated (domestic or foreign).
5. Disposition of products and by-products:
 - a. Quantities consumed domestically.
 - b. Quantities exported and destination.

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MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1. Industries of particular importance to life of country.
2. International significance of any of these industries.
3. Need for imports of raw materials.
 - a. Kinds and amounts.
 - b. Sources.
 - c. Significance.
4. Export commodities significant to other countries.
5. Control of industry by monopolies, international cartels, and foreign interests.
6. Extent of free competitive enterprise.
7. Extent of government control and nationalization of industry.
8. Comparison of industrial prices with pre-war.
9. Comparison of industrial output with pre-war.
10. New industries since the war.
11. Inducements or handicaps to private investment.
12. Degree of unionization; control of unions by subversive or foreign elements or by the government; effects upon operations of industry.
13. Basic factors affecting industrial situation.
 - a. Manpower.
 - b. Fuel and power.
 - c. State of technological development.
 - d. Present condition of capital equipment.
 - e. Availability of funds for new capital facilities.
 - (1) domestic.
 - (2) foreign.
14. Location of principal industrial areas.
15. Recent developments--particularly in the munitions industry, industries increasing internal self-sufficiency, etc.

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TRANSPORTATION

1. General evaluation of inland transportation system, covering:
 - a. Adequacy.
 - b. Specific weak points.
 - c. Projected expansion.
2. Recent changes in combined length of railroad lines.
 - a. Percentage of multi-tracked.
 - b. Percentage of electrified.
3. Condition of:
 - a. Right of way.
 - b. Rolling stock.
4. Adequacy of:
 - a. Domestic locomotive and rolling stock manufacturing capacity.
 - b. Repair facilities.
5. Strategic evaluation of railroad system.
 - a. Adequacy for movement of goods inland from harbors.
 - b. Capability for expansion of traffic volume in emergency.
 - c. International connections--changes of gauge.
6. Recent changes in total mileage of highways.
 - a. Primary highways.
 - b. Secondary roads.
 - c. Hard-surface.
7. Seasonal expectancy of highway serviceability.
8. Number and types of motor vehicles.
9. Security of basic supplies--fuel, tires, spare parts.
10. Strategic evaluation of motor transport potential.
11. Nature and purpose of inland waterway system.
12. Strategic evaluation of inland waterway system from point of view of:
 - a. Condition of tugs, barges, other facilities.
 - b. Length of ice-bound season.
 - c. Particularly vulnerable points.

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13. Extent of merchant shipping development.
14. Importance to economy of country as producer of foreign exchange.
15. Adequacy of:
 - a. Shipbuilding capacity.
 - b. Tonnage available in terms of country's normal foreign trade requirements.
 - c. Ports (depth) and port facilities.
16. Degree of air transport development in:
 - a. Domestic operation.
 - b. International operation.
17. Dependence on other countries for:
 - a. Fuel supply.
 - b. New aircraft.
 - c. Technical assistance.
18. Infiltration of foreign interests in air transport.
19. Interdependence of transportation systems.

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LABOR AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

1. Kinds of unions (trade, industrial, federated, single-union, etc.).
2. Extent of unionism.
 - a. Percentage of workers who are members.
 - b. Industries unionized.
 - c. Trends in unionization.
3. Legal status of unions.
 - a. Laws governing union organization and collective bargaining activities.
 - b. Recent changes.
4. Stability or instability of unions.
 - a. Character of leadership (including strength of subversive or foreign elements).
 - b. Attitude of workers toward membership.
 - c. Financial position.
5. Economic power of unions.
 - a. Effectiveness of bargaining power in negotiating contracts for workers with employers.
 - b. Power to tie up industry and transportation by strikes or other means.
6. Political power of unions.
 - a. Control of political parties or government officials by the unions.
 - b. Shifting influence of unions in government.
7. Evaluation of the results of union activities.
8. General welfare of the working population.
 - a. Money wages and real wages in post-war period.
 - b. Health and nutrition.
 - c. Housing.
 - d. Education or training.
 - e. Other considerations and trends.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE

1. Degree of dependence on international trade.
 - a. Amount, principal classes and sources of imports.
 - b. Amount, principal classes, and destination of exports.
2. Dependence upon any particular country or group of countries.
3. Degree of dependence of other countries on particular country under review.
4. Comparison of merchandise trade with pre-war and immediate post-war.
5. Balance of payments position.
 - a. Trade balance.
 - b. Services.
 - c. Investments.
 - d. Foreign indebtedness and commitments.
 - e. Comparison with pre-war.
6. Approximate holdings of gold and foreign exchange (including any information available on rate of acquisition and expenditure of US dollars and pounds sterling).
7. Strength or weakness of the currency in foreign exchange markets.
8. Extent and kind of government control of foreign exchange and trade.
 - a. Purposes.
 - b. Methods.
 - c. Likelihood of permanency.
9. Control of foreign trade by monopolies, international cartels and international commodity agreements.
10. Bi-lateral trade and payments agreements with other countries.
 - a. Countries involved.
 - b. Significant commodities covered.
 - c. Terms of payments.
 - d. Currency used in payments.
 - e. Other significant provisions.

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MONEY AND BANKING

1. Private or government ownership of the banks, including the central bank.
2. Degree of government control of banks.
3. Functions of central bank.
 - a. Government functions.
 - b. Issuance of currency.
 - c. Control of monetary reserves.
 - d. Foreign trade and finance activities.
4. Monetary unit.
 - a. Name.
 - b. Exchange value in terms of the dollar now and comparison with pre-war.
 - c. Link to gold or other currency.
 - d. Degree of stability.
5. Changes in monetary circulation and bank deposits since the pre-war period.
 - a. Basic causes.
 - b. Present trend.
6. Trend of prices during period of currency and bank deposit expansion.
7. Current situation in respect to currency and prices.

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GOVERNMENT FINANCE

1. Major sources of revenue in the national budget.
2. Major items of expenditure.
3. Methods used to finance any deficit (including recent trend).
4. Amount of government debt; amount of debt owed to foreigners.
5. Provisions for servicing the debt.
6. Portion of budget allocated to investment type expenditures.
7. Types of investment expenditure.
8. Strength or weakness of financial position of government.
 - a. Soundness of past financial and budgetary policies as well as the current situation.
 - b. International standing and reputation for debt payment.
 - c. Attitude of leaders and political parties toward financial policies. Statements of policy regarding budget, deficit financing or debt retirement by responsible government officials or opposition party leaders.

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ECONOMIC STABILITY

1. Summarisation of factors affecting economic stability as developed in previous sections.
 - a. Factors contributing to stability (e.g., sound financial and monetary policies, small foreign debt, relatively stable demand for its products, steady development of industrial technology, etc.).
 - b. Factors contributing to instability (e.g., inflationary financial and monetary policies, widely fluctuating export demand for its products, subversive elements in control of unions, large external debt, heavy expenditures for military purposes, etc.).
2. Estimation of future trends and developments.
 - a. Prospects for improved level of consumption.
 - b. Influence of, or dependence upon, economic conditions in other countries.
 - c. Effects of control or domination by a foreign power.